

GERMANS TO BE INVITED TO VERDUN TO SIGN TREATY ON APRIL 25

GERMANY MUST PAY FIVE BILLIONS CASH AND ISSUE TO ALLIES TWENTY BILLIONS INTEREST BEARING BONDS

RUINED AREAS OF FRANCE AND OTHER COUNTRIES MUST ALSO BE REBUILT WITH GERMAN MATERIAL MONEY AND LABOR, ALLIES AGREE

Enemy Must Also Pay Other Amounts for Damages to Be Fixed by Commission to Investigate Means.

SAAR MINES MAY BE GRANTED TO FRANCE

Sovereignty of Valley to Remain in Germany, but France to Have Mines and the Production Thereof.

Paris, April 14. (By The Associated Press.)—One hundred billion gold marks is the amount Germany must pay the allied and associated governments for losses and damage caused in the war, plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented.

This is the final and definite conclusion which has been reached after weeks of negotiation. The payment of the 100 billion gold marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts, as follows: First, twenty billions within two years; second, forty billions during thirty years beginning in 1921; third, forty billions when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

In view of the fluctuations through which the negotiations have passed, an authoritative statement was obtained today regarding the final terms of the settlement. This was set up on the conditions as follows: "Germany is at the outset generally responsible for losses and damages in accordance with the provisions of the fourteen points and the allied response at the time the armistice was concluded. To determine the extent of the payment under this responsibility a commission is set up to take testimony, assemble data and arrange all details of the payments from the enemy and distribution among the allied and associated powers.

"While the commission will administer the details of the payments, sufficient is known to permit the determination that an initial payment will be requested of twenty billion gold marks, payable in two years without interest. It has also been determined that forty billion gold marks shall be payable in bonds extending over a period of thirty years, beginning in 1921 with a sinking fund beginning in 1925.

Paris, April 14.—Germany under the peace treaty must pay \$5,000,000,000 in cash or the equivalent in commodities before May 1, 1921. They must also issue immediately to the allied and associated governments twenty billion dollars of interest bearing bonds.

The interest on the bonds until 1924 will be either two or three per cent and after that date will be five per cent, according to the present plan. The bonds will be payable in installments during a period of fifteen years. They probably will be kept in the control of a central commission of the allied and associated governments so that they shall not be marketed in quantities sufficient to break the price.

The exact amount of the bond issue will be determined later according to the kind of money in which it must be paid. If the money is marks the sum will be larger than \$20,000,000,000 at the rate of exchange before the war, but that is the general nominal sum. These two sums—\$5,000,000,000 each and \$20,000,000,000 in bonds—make all that Germany will have to pay. They are the minimum.

Germany also must obligate herself to pay other amounts for damage done, appropriate to her means. The amount is to be determined by a mixed commission of representatives of the allied and associated governments and of Germany which shall report before May 1, nineteen twenty-one.

FOE MUST REBUILD DEVASTATED AREAS

By Herbert Bayard Swope. (Staff Correspondent of the World.) (Special Cable Dispatch.)

Paris, April 10.—In the agreements concerning reparations reached by the

THE WEATHER

FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., April 14.—New Mexico: Tuesday partly cloudy, possibly snow northeast portion, colder east and south portions; Wednesday partly cloudy, becoming unsettled and warmer northwest portion.
Arizona: Tuesday, fair warmer; Wednesday unsettled and warmer.

LOCAL REPORT.
Conditions for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday, recorded at the state university:
Highest temperature 76
Lowest 48
Range 28
Mean 59
Humidity at 6 a. m. 39
Humidity at 6 p. m. 14
Maximum wind velocity 33
Prevailing direction Northwest
Character of day Partly Cloudy

big four are important and new phases.

One is that as part of her reparational payment Germany is to be compelled to supply money, labor and material for Belgian and French reconstruction work, which is to be done under allied supervision. This plan was fought, first as smacking of slavery, but it has been given a new dress and will be included in the final draft. What Germany has destroyed she is to rebuild through her own resources, getting credit for the work thus done on the total of what she owes.

The second point is a definite agreement that she is to pay in kind. In other words whatever the total that is assessed against her, it will not necessarily be paid in cash, but in product. This will run into billions in the course of a few years.

Of even greater significance is action taken, though not finally approved, by the council of four in providing that the Saar mines shall be transferred outright to French ownership. The sovereignty of the territory remains German, but the mines are to become French.

This transaction represents a value of about \$200,000,000, and while all four chiefs showed an inclination to accept the plan, there are weighty arguments that are to be made against it. Neither the American nor the British commissions dealing with economic subjects think the plan workable. They believe it would be better to arrange for the product of the mines to go to France without bringing on the discussions that the question of reparations would involve.

Reports reaching Paris regarding Austria are disquieting and a revolution is looked for in that quarter any day. Nor is the feeling in Paris any too happy. Both the French and British press, by following reactionary lines are dropping pretense and coming out in the open with bitter attacks upon America and Americans, charging them with self-seeking and pro-Germanism in the hope of later trade rewards.

The simple truth, as evidenced by the record, shows that the sole interest America strives to protect and develop is a peace that shall be lasting, because just.

Japanese Amendment.

Paris, April 14.—The status of the American, Japanese and French amendments to the covenant of the league of nations has been definitely established so far as the league of nations is concerned, with the American amendment concerning the Monroe doctrine, the only one to be given place in the covenant by the commission. The French and Japanese, however, have both made reservations.

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LIEUTENANT LUKE AWARDED HIGHEST AMERICAN HONOR AFTER DEATH IN SERVICE

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Washington, April 14.—Word of the congressional medal of honor to the late Second Lieutenant Frank Luke, Jr., for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action near Murvaux, France, September 23, 1918, was announced today by the war department. Lieutenant Luke's home address was 2900 West Monroe street, Phoenix, Ariz.

The official recommendation was as follows: "After having destroyed a number of enemy aircraft within 17 days, he voluntarily started on a patrol after German observation balloons. Though pursued by eight German planes which were protecting the enemy balloon line, he unhesitatingly attacked and shot down in flames three German balloons, being himself under heavy fire from ground batteries and hostile planes. Severely wounded, he descended to within fifty meters of the ground and flying at this low altitude near the town of Murvaux, he fired six incendiary bombs, killing six and wounding as many more. Forced to make a landing, and surrounded on all sides by the enemy who called upon him to surrender, he defended himself gallantly until he fell dead from a wound in the chest."

His Last Flight.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 14.—Frank Luke, Jr., of this city, father of Lieutenant Luke, who was posthumously awarded the congressional medal of honor today for gallantry in action near Murvaux, France, said tonight that he had just received what he believed to be the first authentic account of his son's last flight.

The information, said Luke, was contained in a letter from Captain F. W. Zinn of the airplane service, who visited Murvaux and interviewed the mayor of the town and several citizens who witnessed the battle against heavy odds which ended in the young lieutenant's death.

Lieutenant Luke, according to Captain Zinn's letter, left his airplane base on the morning of September 23, 1918,

EXTENSION FOR FILING INCOME TAXES ALLOWED

Corporations to Be Given Until June 15 to File Returns; Rule Will Not Apply to Individuals.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Washington, April 14.—Further extension to June 15 of the time for filing corporate income and profit tax returns was ordered today by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper. The first extension was from March 15 to May 1.

Extension to June 15 also was given for filing returns of information at the source, fiduciary returns, withholding returns, returns of partnership and personal service corporations, required to file returns on a calendar year basis, and all other returns required under the income and profits tax provisions of the revenue law which are not the basis for assessment of tax.

This extension will not apply to individual tax returns, for which an extension under certain conditions has been allowed to May 1.

Corporations making returns on a fiscal year basis ending either January 31 or February 28 will be given further extension to June 15 on request.

In announcing this, Commissioner Roper called attention to the fact that it is to the interest of corporations to file returns as soon as possible to avoid the interest charge of one-half of one per cent a month.

In a notice sent to revenue collectors, Mr. Roper said:

"In view of the short time between the date on which forms were available and the date on which the revenue act, notice was given through the public press and other means that tentative returns accompanied by a first installment of one-fourth of the estimated tax due would be accepted on that date and that in such cases 45 days would be given in which to file complete returns, but that interest at the rate of one-half of one per cent a month upon the amounts by which such installment payments fell short of the correct amounts would be collected."

All corporations taking advantage of the further extension will be required to pay on or before June 15 a sum equivalent to one-half of the tax due as shown by the final return together with interest on the deficiency in the first installment. This may include the first payment made on March 15.

Granted New Trial.

Chicago, April 14.—A new trial was today granted Norma Cook, recently convicted of manslaughter for killing William E. Bradley here last summer during a quarrel about Bradley's attention to Norma Cook, the defendant's 18-year-old daughter.

BONDS BEARING HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST TO BE PUSHED IN DRIVE

Subscriptions Will Be Received for Tax Exempt Series, but Effort Will Be Centered on Others.

DISTRICT QUOTA IS \$94,500,000

Passage of Warship From Coast to Coast Through the Panama Canal to Register Sales of Securities.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Washington, April 14.—Subscriptions will be received during the Victory Liberty Loan campaign for the wholly tax exempt notes bearing 3 1/2 per cent interest, which the treasury will issue as alternatives of the 4 1/2 per cent securities with partial tax exemption. Emphasis, however, will be laid by solicitors on the 4 1/2 notes, and an effort will be made to round up the bulk of subscriptions to these securities, which may be converted at any time into the 3 1/2 per cent notes.

A limited amount of the 4 1/2 per cent notes will be available for outright sale, but the treasury is not sure that all demand for these purchases can be filled. As in past campaigns, work has been rushed at the bureau of engraving on the bonds of small denominations, since these constitute most of the over-the-counter sales.

There will be plenty of the notes for use as "samples" by salesmen, officials said today.

Gratification over the \$4,500,000,000 total of the loan which is smaller than had been generally anticipated, and the interest rate, was expressed today in hundreds of telegrams reaching the treasury from loan committees by which such interest arrangements have been rushed at the bureau of engraving on the bonds of small denominations, since these constitute most of the over-the-counter sales.

Officials discussing terms of the Victory Loan today said one reason for the delay in the market for bonds of past issues would not be depressed by the new securities, was that there still should exist a strong demand for the older issues by large tax payers and certain arrangements of holdings of past issues it is possible to hold \$100,000,000 of bonds absolutely tax free.

Glass to Sound Keynote.

Secretary Glass expected to sound the keynote for the loan campaign in an address tomorrow in New York. He plans to leave Friday for a two weeks' speaking tour of the west. As a graphic illustration of the progress of the nation's subscriptions toward the goal, the navy will send three warships between San Francisco and New York by way of the Panama canal during the loan campaign, the daily progress of the loan being indicated by the amount of subscriptions.

The first ship, the treasury publicity bureau announced today, will leave San Francisco on April 21, the opening day of the loan, and reach a point off San Diego where it will be met by a destroyer which will then make the trip southward to the Panama canal. The third ship, which will leave the canal on the fastest trip, will make the last leg on the journey from the Panama canal to New York, which is to be called the "harbor of victory."

The faster the vessels will travel and the sooner will the "harbor of victory" be reached.

As the victory ship proceeds from San Francisco to the market for the bonds will be shown by maps in the newspapers and by bulletin boards in the larger cities.

Every night Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, navy victory liberty loan officer, will obtain from the treasury department the day's subscription to the loan and by radio will instruct the ship commander to proceed a distance in proportion to the amount of the subscription.

The distance to be covered is more than 5,000 miles and the trip can be made easily within the twenty-one days of the campaign.

Federal reserve district quotas by percentages and amounts were announced today as follows:

Percentages.	Amount.
New York.....	\$1,350,000,000
Chicago.....	652,500,000
Cleveland.....	450,000,000
Boston.....	375,000,000
San Francisco.....	201,500,000
Richmond.....	210,000,000
St. Louis.....	195,000,000
Kansas City.....	155,000,000
Minneapolis.....	157,500,000
Atlanta.....	144,000,000
Dallas.....	94,500,000

Secretary Glass expects to leave here Friday on a two weeks' speaking tour of the middle west and west going as far as Denver and returning by way of the south.

Lloyd George in London.
London, April 14.—Premier Lloyd George returned to London from Paris this afternoon.

PEACE COUNCIL MAY TAKE STEPS TO AID KOREANS AGAINST JAPAN

Petition to End Massacres Said to Be Meeting With Sympathetic Reception by the Allied Delegates.

FOUR AMERICANS ARE ARRESTED BY JAPS

Missionaries Taken in Charge on Allegations of Aiding Natives in Revolutionary Plots Against Japs.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Seoul, Korea, Wednesday, April 9. (By The Associated Press.)—Korean independence agitation continues in the provinces. The agencies are expressing it severely with the result that there has been many additional casualties. Seoul is quiet.

Philadelphia, April 14.—A petition filed by Kyu Sik Kim, the Korean delegate at the peace conference in Paris urging the support of the allied representatives of checking the massacres in Korea in connection with sympathetic treatment, according to a cablegram received by the Korean congress which held its opening session here today.

The cablegram reads: "Petition filed: meeting with sympathetic treatment. Tell congress I join with them in earnest prayer for their success. Only sacrifices will bring desired results. Stand firm until last Korean is killed. With this determination we will win."

The congress on its part sent a telegram to the American Red Cross to urge assistance for the down trodden Koreans. The telegram reads:

"Appeals from Koreans have reached us for assistance from the American Red Cross for the wounded among the revolutionists in Seoul and other cities. Medical attention refused them. Let us see what you can do."

Four Americans Arrested.

San Francisco, April 14.—Four American missionaries in Seoul, capital of Korea, have been arrested by the Japanese, in connection with the Korean revolution, according to information received here today by Rev. David Lee, general manager of the Korean national association branch here. The missionaries arrested were: Doctors John Thomas, C. R. Ayson, J. T. Taylor and W. W. Lee, according to the information made public by Rev. Lee. The information was first received by Mrs. Fawcett of Wilmore, Ky., daughter of the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Lee, in making public this information gave The Associated Press a signed statement charging "the suppression of unfavorable news by Japan" and "distortion of facts in official statements."

"The arrest of four more Americans at Seoul," Mr. Lee said in his statement, "makes it timely to show the world that the Japanese are causing unfavorable news by Japan and the distortion of facts in official statements."

"Instead of an arrest of American missionaries, it now is known that there were five. What other arrests of other nationalities have caused, the Japanese censorship makes it impossible at present to state."

"Likewise, fully three weeks after the outbreak of the Korean independence movement, after the proclamation of independence, March 1, 1919, the Japanese have not yet taken any steps to restore the country to its normal state."

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PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS REMAINING QUESTIONS SO NEAR SOLUTION DRAFTING OF TREATY IS VERY NEAR

EXPECTS QUESTION OF ADRIATIC TO BE SETTLED SOON AS ITALY HAS BEEN GIVEN PRECEDENCE IN FUTURE CONFERENCE DISCUSSION

By Having German Delegates Present at an Early Date, Question Involving Them Alone Can Be Settled While Matters Concerning Italy and Austria Can Be Discussed by Council; Announcement Seems to Indicate Separate Treaties to Be Made With Each Enemy Country; No Mention Is Made of Either Bulgaria or Turkey.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Paris, April 14 (Havas).—The Midday express of the belief that the allied already have indicated to the Germans the final peace terms of the entente and have assurance that the conditions will be accepted.

Paris, April 14 (By The Associated Press).—A statement by President Wilson in behalf of the council of four says that the questions of peace are so near complete solution that they will be quickly and finally drafted. This announcement was contained in an official bulletin, which added that the German plenipotentiaries had been invited to meet at Versailles on April 25.

The president hopes that the questions of Italy, especially relating to the Adriatic, will be brought to the peace conference by the council of four and that the questions of peace will be given precedence over other questions.

The settlements belonging especially to the treaty with Germany, the statement says, will thus be got out of the way and at the same time other settlements will be completely formulated.

President's Statement.

The text of President Wilson's statement follows: "In view of the fact that the questions which must be settled in the peace with Germany have been brought so near a complete solution that they can now quickly be put through the final process of drafting, those who have been most constantly in conference about them have decided to advise the council of plenipotentiaries to be invited to meet the representatives of the associated belligerent nations at Versailles on the 25th of April."

"This does not mean that the many other questions connected with the general peace settlement will be interrupted or that their consideration which has long been under way will be retarded. On the contrary it is expected that the rapid progress now being made with these questions so that they may also presently be expected to be ready for final settlement."

"It is hoped that the questions most directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic questions can now be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given for the time precedence over other questions."

NATIONALITY IS FORGOTTEN IN NEW MEXICO WHEN MEN TO BE CHOSEN FOR OFFICE

(Special Correspondent to the Morning Journal.)
Santa Fe, April 14.—In New Mexico, 4,200 men and women draw pay from public funds. The majority of these are employed as teachers. The next largest number on the public payroll are the faculties of the state institutions. The third category, numbering some 300, are the county officials. State officials and employees are almost as many, and as the road building program unfolds are rapidly mounting into thousands. At present, the 4,200 men and women who draw public stipends, less than 1,000 are Spanish-American, more than three-fourths are not of Spanish ancestry. Of the public payroll of \$3,900,000 and more each year, close calculation shows that almost \$2,350,000 represents what is drawn out of the public exchequer by others.

What Republicans Did.
At the last election, the republicans elected twelve state officials. Four of these were Spanish-American. However, of the eight others the state treasurer and the state auditor have lived so long among the Spanish-Americans and speak Spanish so fluently that the Spanish-Americans accept them as their own. At the same election 278 county officials were elected. Of these ninety-nine were Spanish-Americans. In the democratic counties of Chavez, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Luna, Quay and Roosevelt not one Spanish-American was honored with county office, while such purely Spanish-American counties as Dona Ana, county out of ten county officials elected, only four had Spanish-American names. In fact, there is not one Spanish-American county.

Paper From Cotton.
Washington, April 14.—Production of a high grade white paper from cotton linters, after many months of experiment by the bureau of standards, was announced today by Secretary Redfield. It is believed that the process can be made commercially profitable. The government is said to have on hand several million pounds of linters.

Murder Suspects Arrested.
Copenhagen, April 14.—Four persons have been arrested in Dresden on suspicion of having had a part in the murder of War Minister Neuring on Saturday. The communists' demonstrations held in Dresden Sunday were a complete failure, advices from the Saxon capital say.